

as one of Cleveland's first WAVES where she was a code breaker.

March 24, 1952, Jane joined the Plain Dealer as an assistant to the Society Editor and with a salary of \$50 a week. She became the newspaper's rock writer when she took over as the "Boy and Girl" editor. She gradually switched the emphasis from the "school-dooley stuff" to music. After seeing the Beatles on the Ed Sullivan show she immediately realized that was what American youth really wanted to hear. Jane's first interview was with the Beatles on September 15, 1964. Over the years Jane has interviewed countless legends, and is on a first-name basis with most of rock's finest performers.

Jane has been a familiar face in the audience at concerts. The image most Cleveland-area concert goers have of Ms. Scott is, Jane swooping down upon a group of fans with notebook in hand to drill them on their opinions and to ask her infamous question, "What high school do you go to?" Jane's spirit and attitude sets her apart from many rock journalists; she has always tried to tell a piece of her story through the eyes of the fans. At age 80, she says she doesn't understand the word retirement and has a notion to cover the 50th anniversary of Woodstock.

Please join me in honoring Ms. Jane Scott for her 81st birthday and almost 40 years of rock 'n' roll coverage.

#### THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL DIALOGUE IN KAZAKHSTAN

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, last December, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan was in Washington for the annual meeting of the U.S.-Kazakhstan Joint Commission. The purpose of these meetings, which are alternately held in the United States and Kazakhstan, is to promote economic and political cooperation between our two countries. Among other things, the U.S. side regularly presses the government of Kazakhstan to improve its human rights record and undertake economic and political reform.

I understand that U.S. officials pressed the Kazakhstan side especially hard this year, because of the sham parliamentary elections that were held last October, heightened corruption, and an acceleration of abusive action taken against opponents of President Nazarbayev's increasingly repressive government. In an apparent move to blunt the severity of U.S. pressure during the upcoming Joint Commission meeting, President Nazarbayev issued a statement on November 4, 1999 saying that he was ready to cooperate with the opposition in Kazakhstan and that he would welcome the return of former Prime Minister Akhezan Kazhegeldin, the exiled leader of the main opposition party.

On November 19, Mr. Kazhegeldin responded to President Nazarbayev by calling for a "national dialogue" to examine ways to advance democracy, economic development and national reconciliation in Kazakhstan. Similar national dialogues have met with success in Poland, South Africa, and Nicaragua. Mr. Kazhegeldin pointed out that convening a

national dialogue would be an ideal way to initiate cooperation between the opposition and the government.

However, President Nazarbayev has reacted only with silence to Mr. Kazhegeldin's proposal. Mr. Nazarbayev also arranged to have a kangaroo court convict an opposition leader for having the temerity to criticize Nazarbayev's government. Finally, and this is very troubling, an investigation and a trial have failed to find anyone to blame for the delivery last year of 40 MiG fighter aircraft from Kazakhstan to North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the Administration needs to stop turning the other cheek every time that Mr. Nazarbayev commits an outrage. The cause of freedom and democracy will continue to backslide in Kazakhstan unless the Administration comes out strongly in favor of a national dialogue along the lines that former Prime Minister Kazhegeldin has proposed. At the very least, the government of Kazakhstan should make an hour a week of state-controlled television available for use by the opposition. The U.S., for its part, should assist the democratic opposition by providing a printing press to replace those that have been confiscated by the government. It is time to stand up for democracy in Kazakhstan and to stop coddling dictators like Nazarbayev.

#### GEORGE JACKSON: HARLEM'S SHINING MEDIA STAR

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to George Jackson, whose outstanding record of accomplishment in the media and entertainment was cut short with his passing on February 10, 2000.

Jackson was Harlem's shining media star. Before his death at age 42, he had compiled a record of successes in film, music and the internet.

I offer special commendation and condolences to the mother of George Jackson, Henrietta "Hennie" Hogan, who as production supervisor at my hometown newspaper, the Amsterdam News, nurtured his interest in communications.

Therefore, I commend to my colleagues the following tribute on George Jackson which appeared in the Amsterdam News.

[From the Amsterdam News]

SHOOTING STAR LEAVES US

(By Vinette K. Pryce)

It is the letter "h" which sums up George Jackson's life as a legacy who enhanced the music industry.

During a sentimental journey, titled "From Henrietta, to Harlem, to Harvard, to Hollywood, to Heaven," his longtime mentor Brian Carty reflected on Jackson's life with friends and admirers on Monday at St. Paul the Apostle Cathedral. A life which began when he was born to Henrietta "Hennie" Hogan on Jan. 6, 1958.

Carty's eulogy was punctuated with Biblical quotations from Philippians, Chapter 2, verses 1-4 and 12-18, which discuss servitude and a spiritual connection to duty.

Hogan, he said, considered her son a gift. Encouraging George's every endeavor, Hogan nourished his ideas by enrolling her son in a

preparatory school. Hogan's career as production supervisor at the New York Amsterdam News helped supplement George's zeal for media/communication and entertainment. When he graduated from Monsignor William R. Kelly and Fordham Prep, there was no doubt that George's next venture would be advanced education at one of America's most prestigious universities, Harvard. The Ivy League institution proved fertile ground for George's broad sociological outlook on society. He chose the field as one of two majors (the other was economics).

It was that fundamental preparation which motivated him to venture west to a state where he had few connections, but a much bigger sociological challenge than any other he had ever embraced. George tackled his commitment by combining Hogan's teachings, his Harlem upbringing and his Harvard education with film to project poignant issues and some very successful films.

Richard Pryor's Indigo Productions at Columbia Pictures helped hone Jackson's career from 1984-86. It was a new day for the white-washed movie world, which had not yet embraced faces like Wesley Snipes. Jackson partnered with Doug McHenry, and the pair decided on bold collaborative ideas. They co-produced 12 films including "Krush Groove," "New Jack City" and the Martin Lawrence hit "Thin Line Between Love and Hate."

While the films' messages sparked curiosity, the soundtracks spawned success after success, reaping platinum and multi-platinum status. Assured of his impact and dedication, a slumping Motown Records borrowed his talent by naming him president of the legendary record label.

That appointment returned the Harlemit to the East Coast, Hogan and a whole new challenge. Again George accepted the mantle. It was here he attempted to use his college education in sociology in the making of music videos, which sell CDs.

Hogan completely understood that her son was destined on a course which extended from coast to coast and would impact on millions.

Jackson's tenure at Motown ended with a new venture—one which prepared him for the 21st century and a whole new approach to sociology. George dedicated nights and days to Urban Box Office, an Internet venture which focused on the hip-hop culture. In addition, he started working on Soul Purpose, an online media magazine which was on the verge of a major breakthrough.

"He worked 18-hour days," said Vivian Chew, president of Time Zone International. "He was always at everyone's beck and call."

Immersed in preparations for a major hip-hop convention planned for London in May, Chew explained that Jackson virtually "held [her] hand" through acquisitions of many deals surrounding the international music meet.

When Chew heard of the Feb. 10 tragedy, she said she felt as if she had lost a best friend.

"My heartfelt condolences are extended to George's family," Rev. Jesse Jackson said, adding, "He was a tremendous talent in an industry where people come and go. He had staying power. Because of his commitment to quality product, film, video and music, he leaves a legacy of excellence and creativity for future generations to follow. His vision will not be lost on those who will work in his footsteps of inclusion."

Jackson's journey ended on Feb. 10. Mourning his departure are Hogan, his beloved mother; Yuko, his wife; Kona Rose, his 16-month-old daughter; Dr. Sharon Jackson, his sister; Bobbie E. Stancil, his brother; and friends and fans all across the United States.

Contributions may be sent to the George Jackson Memorial Scholarship Fund c/o De